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President KIM IL SUNG Nominated as Candidate for Deputy to SPA of DPRK

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The electors of Anju, South Pyongan Province, held a meeting on October 16 and had the great honour of being the first to nominate the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and legendary hero, as a candidate for Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly.

A meeting of electors of the Anju Constituency No. 120 for nominating a candidate for Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held at a square in front of the Anju theatre on October 16 with the attendance of over 40,000 people.

Anju was pervaded with an atmosphere of boundless emotion and joy.

Portraits of the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder and leader of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our glorious fatherland, were set up with due respect on the platform and in the centre of the meeting place were slogans "Long Live the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long Live the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!"

The meeting was attended by Comrade Rim Chun Chu, Comrade Li Gun Mo, Comrade Pak Su Dong and Won Dong Gu, Kim Gi Son, Kim Yong Mu and other personages concerned.

Li Yong Il made a report at the meeting.

The reporter said:

The forthcoming elections of Deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly will be a political event of great significance in the struggle of our people for further consolidating our worker-peasant revolutionary power which provides the people with genuine freedom, rights and happiness and for accelerating the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic and the reunification of the country, the cherished desire of the nation.

The reporter continued:

The respected and beloved leader who founded the immortal Juche idea and paved a new path ahead of the Korean revolution in his early years put forward a prominent, original idea of the building of a revolutionary power of new type already in the days of the bloody struggle against Japanese imperialism and splendidly embodied it in the guerrilla bases-liberated areas and thus laid a solid foundation of the worker-peasant power to be set up in the liberated fatherland in the future.

On the basis of the precious exploits and rich experiences of work gained in the building of a people's power in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung accomplished the historic cause of establishing a genuine people's power in this land, smashing the subversive activities of the class enemies and the obstructionist manoeuvres of the opportunists of all hues after liberation, and founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the genuine fatherland of our people, in September 1948 to meet the matured demand of the revolutionary development and realise the unanimous desire of the whole nation.

The reporter pointed out: With the founding of the DPRK, our people dynamically pushed ahead with the fruitful struggle for building a new fatherland, holding respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and great leader of the revolution, in high esteem as head of state of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Since the first days of its founding the power of the Republic has discharged its honourable mission as a powerful weapon in carrying out the revolutionary cause of Juche under the wise guidance of the great leader.

The path covered by the power of the Republic is a road of glory shining with proud feats in firmly defending the independence of the country and the dignity of the nation and a proud road adorned with brilliant exploits in effecting great changes in this land by remaking nature and society and remoulding men, under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader.

The power of the Republic has struggled along the road of Juche indicated by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, holding the great leader in high esteem in the van of the revolution, and thereby made a great leap forward previously unknown in history in all fields, political, economic, cultural and military, and radically changed the looks of the country, overcoming all trials and storms.

Unthinkable apart from the outstanding and tested leadership of the great leader are the road of proud victory covered by the power of the Republic and its shining exploits and the bright future of our fatherland and our revolution, the reporter said, and stressed: It is the highest honour of our revolutionary power, our Republic to be under the wise leadership of the great leader.

President Kim Il Sung inspecting the modernly-built Anju Street

The rules of the election of Deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were explained at the meeting.

The meeting entered into the nomination of a candidate for Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly.

Mun Hyong Se spoke first.

Representing the unanimous desire of loyalty of the entire electors present at the meeting, the speaker courteously proposed to nominate, as a candidate for Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly in the Anju Constituency No. 120, the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution, sun of the nation and legendary hero, who took the road of the revolution in his early years, founded the immortal Juche idea, accomplished the historic cause of the liberation of the fatherland, built a worker-peasant revolutionary power in this land, converted our country into a socialist power, independent, self-supporting and self-defensive and is leading our people along the highway of eternal glory and happiness.

The proposal reflecting the unanimous will and desire of our people infinitely stirred the attendants of the meeting.

The stormy cheers of "long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" burst forth at the meeting place, rocking the earth and sky, and a large number of balloons soared high, colorfully decorating the azure-sky.

Speeches were made at the meeting.

The speakers fully supported and approved in unison the proposal for nominating the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as a candidate for Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly. They stressed: This is the unanimous feeling and ardent desire of our people to hold in high esteem and follow the great leader till the end of the sun and moon.

They said in emotion-charged tone: Our respected and beloved leader is the great leader of the working class who personifies in himself extraordinary wisdom, outstanding leadership ability and noble virtues no one has ever possessed, is remaking and glorifying modern history with his profound revolutionary theory and great revolutionary practice. It is the greatest honour, pride and most auspicious event for the electors of the Anju Constituency to nominate the respected and the beloved leader who enjoys the infinite respect and reverence of our people and the world people as a candidate for Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly.

At the meeting, Comrade Li Gun Mo declared with high pride that the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, iron-willed brilliant commander, peerless patriot and founder of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, who has been devoting his whole life to the eternal prosperity of the fatherland and the happiness of the people was nominated as a candidate for Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly in the Anju Constituency No. 120 in accordance with the unanimous desire of the electors.

The stormy cheers of "long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" broke out again at the meeting place reverberating far and wide over the River Chongchon-gang.

The meeting place seethed with the boundless glory and joy of the attendants who nominated the respected and beloved leader as a candidate for Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly.

A letter to the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung was adopted at the meeting amid the thunderous applause and cheers of the attendants.

In the letter the attendants of the meeting reverentially extended the highest honour and gratitude to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who, taking upon himself the destiny of the country and the nation, covered tens of thousands of *ri* long road of the bloody anti-Japanese struggle and hundreds of thousands of *ri* long road of snowstorm to restore the lost fatherland to our people and has built a socialist power as we see today in this land and provided them with infinite happiness and worthwhile life, and made a firm pledge to remain loyal to the respected and beloved leader generation after generation, holding him in high esteem forever.

The letter said:

The workers and all other working people in our Anju county, carrying this faith of burning allegiance, unanimously decided with unbounded honour, joy and elation at this significant meeting today to reverentially nominate as a candidate for Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to whom all our people wholly entrust their destiny and the future of the revolution and whom they always revere and trust infinitely.

We wholeheartedly hope that the great leader will accept this ardent request of us reflecting the unanimous desire of our people and the whole nation.

President KIM IL SUNG Inspects Wonhwa Cooperative Farm

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, on October 8 visited the Wonhwa Cooperative Farm, Pyongwon county, South Pyongan Province, to acquaint himself with this year's farming result and see new rice harvesters manufactured by the workers and technicians of the Kumsong Tractor Plant and the Haeju Farm Machine Plant.

He was accompanied by Comrades Pak Sung Chul, Kim Dong Gyu, Li Gun Mo, Hong Si Hak and Kim Man Gum and So Gwan Hi, Kye Hyong Sun and other personages concerned.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung first saw how farming was done this year on the Wonhwa Cooperative Farm.

The Party members and agricultural working people of the Wonhwa Cooperative Farm were speeding up at the final stage the harvesting with pride in having brought about unprecedented rich crops this year by overcoming the influence of the cold front and thoroughly applying the Juche-based farming method, true to the programmatic teachings given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the 12th and 13th Plenary Meetings of the Fifth Central Committee of the Party and at the Consultative Meeting of Agricultural Workers. They were filled with infinite emotion and joy upon receiving again precious teachings directly from the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung whom they always revere.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who arrived at the Wonhwa Cooperative Farm went first to the historic plot where he personally ploughed and sowed seeds together with peasants, indicating a new bright road of agricultural cooperativization in the period of the past Fatherland Liberation War. There he feasted his eyes on the paddy fields where heavily-laden rice ears were rustling in the wind.

Personally taking a well-ripen rice ear in his hand and counting the number of grains, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that by one how the members of the farm worked to meet the requirements of the Juche-based farming method—three species of rice were planted by the Wonhwa Cooperative Farm this year, when the rice transplantation was finished, how many rice seedlings were planted per *pyong* (one *pyong* is six feet square) and when and how much fertilizers were applied.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was very satisfied to hear that this year the cooperative farmers distributed proper rice strains to suit the geographical features in accordance with the principles of planting right crops in right soil and planting proper crops in proper time, nursed healthy cold-frame rice seedlings in dry fields to transplant rice earlier than usual and thoroughly established a scientific manuring system and thus raised the per hectare rice yield by over 1,800 kilograms above last year's.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung heard about the farming result of Pyongwon county as a whole and highly appreciated a marked increase of grain production above last year's result.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung heard a report about work for successfully winding up harvesting and other farm work this year and taught that rich crops should be brought in without losing even a single grain and threshed in time.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that it was necessary for increasing the grain production in the future to continue the work of ameliorating land and distribute more widely good early-ripening species which was confirmed in this year's farming. He underscored the importance of properly applying fertilizers in right season in conformity with the scientific and technical demand.

Then the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung saw the newly manufactured rice harvesters at the edge of the field.

The great leader heard in detail about the efficiency and mechanism of the machines. Watching their operation, he said that they were manufactured well.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward a concrete task to manufacture rice harvesters in large quantities in the future, saying that the supply of such machines in large quantities along with rice transplanting machines would be helpful to speedily realizing the comprehensive mechanisation of agriculture and freeing the peasants from backbreaking work.

Saying that the new rice harvesters should be manufactured on a large scale and supplied to plain areas where rice farming holds a big proportion, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that rice harvesters of different horse power should be made in various types and in large quantities.

Newly-Built Playground

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, visited a playground newly built at the Taesongsan Recreation Centre, Pyongyang, on the morning of October 9.

On Oct. 9, Sunday, a large number of working people, youth and children in the city were enjoying a pleasant rest, using the newly built amusement facilities at the Taesongsan Recreation Centre.

The new playground at the Taesongsan Recreation Centre is one more gift of love given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the working people in the capital.

In the rigorous days of the hard-fought war the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, who devotes his all solely to the freedom and happiness of the people, opened up a grand prospect for the construction of the capital and, along with this, unrolled a bright blueprint to build up Mount Taesong-*san*, a scenic spot with a long history, into a place of culture and rest, a place of education for the working people of the capital. After guns ceased roaring the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot guidance more than ten times and programmatic instructions on many occasions to build up Mount Taesong-*san* into a large park and directed in person the work for it.

Thanks to the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Mount Taesong-*san* has been turned into a place of culture and rest, a vast recreation centre. There have been built a large zoo, a botanical garden and various amusement facilities to provide the working people of the capital with sufficient conditions for their rest.

The working people of the city who had built Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, into a magnificent and beautiful, modern city good to live in under the wise leadership and deep love of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung turned out as one in the struggle to materialise the grand plan of the respected and beloved leader to build a new playground at the Taesongsan Recreation Centre.

As a result, one more playground as we see today has made its appearance there in a short period, less than half a year after the start of the construction project.

The great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung came out to the playground.

At the entrance of the playground, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was met by Chong Jun Gi, Chairman of the Municipal People's Committee, and Kang Hyon Su, Rim Hyong Gi, Kang Hui Won and other personages concerned and workers of the Taesongsan Recreation Centre office.

A lovely child courteously presented a bunch of fragrant flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung walked round to see one by one all the facilities of the playground used by working people in the city.

In the playground covering an area of 80,000 square metres there have been built jet coaster 1,500 metre long, monorail car running over 1,000 metres, wonder wheel, merry-go-round, flower cup, astro-fighter, dodgem car, mod mouse, super chair tower, cyclon, flume ride and other amusement facilities as well as a pool/ boating place, national game ground, restaurants and other welfare service facilities for the rest of the working people.

After completely watching the operation of the newly built amusement facilities, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung expressed satisfaction, saying that the playground built at a scenic spot was very excellent.

Pointing out that the playground was a very good place for cultivating the courage of youth and children and tempering them in mind and body, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave programmatic instructions that the amusement facilities should be effectively used in future to serve better the working people of the capital in culture and rest.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung dropped in a newly built restaurant.

DPRK Women's Delegation Visits Japan

A delegation of the Korean Democratic Women's Union of the DPRK headed by Ho Jong Suk, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Democratic Women's Union, visited Japan from October 10 to 23 upon the invitation of the Socialist Party of Japan (JSP).

The delegation was met at the airport by Watanabe Michiko, Director of the Woman Affairs Department of the Central Executive Committee of the JSP; Noguchi Masako, vice-Chairman of the Japan Women's Association; Kaneko Mitsu, Socialist member of the House of Representatives; and a large number of other woman representatives of various circles of Japan.

Han Duk Su, Chairman, and Li Gye Baek, Pak Jae Ro and Yun Sang Chol, vice-Chairmen, of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), department directors of the same and leading functionaries of organizations and enterprises under Chongryun and hundreds of compatriots in Japan were present at the airport to meet the delegation.

Due to the unfair attitude of the Japanese government, no member of the delegation could attend either the Women's International Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea held on Oct. 11 in Tokyo or a mass meeting held on Oct. 12 in Tokyo in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Democratic Women's Union in Japan.

During its stay in Japan, the Korean women's delegation took part in women's meetings held in various parts of Japan, including Kanagawa, Osaka and Kumamoto, to honour the Korean women's delegation.

They made courtesy calls on the Governors of Tokyo, Kanagawa and Osaka Prefectures and the Mayor of Yokohama City.

Chairman of the JSP Narita Tomomi gave a banquet on Oct. 20 at the Akasaka Prince Hotel in Tokyo to honour the Korean women's delegation.

A delegation of the Korean Democratic Women's Union of the DPRK on Oct. 19 paid a courtesy call on Minobe Ryokichi, Tokyo Metropolitan Governor.

2 More South Korean Armymen Come Over to North

PYONGYANG, Oct. 21 (KCNA)—Lieutenant Colonel Ryu Un Hak (36), commander of the first battalion, 60th regiment, 20th division, of the south Korean puppet army, and Pfc. O Bong Ju (21), wireless operator of the battalion, came over to the northern half of the Republic at around 10 hours 10 minutes on the morning of October 20. They explained their motive and course of coming over to the north.

The battalion commander of the south Korean puppet army said that he had long yearned for the northern half of the Republic and had an ardent desire to live under the leadership of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation.

He said that he had great discontent with traitor Pak Jung Hi, the ministers and deputy ministers of the south Korean puppet government and the brasshats of the puppet army who are engaged in irregularities and corruption and clamouring about "anti-communism" and "destroying the enemy at the initial stage of war," while attempting to ignite a new war and resorting to the "two Koreas" plot and manhandling the middle-and low-ranking officers and soldiers in the frontline areas, the areas along the Military Demarcation Line.

According to him, he had hated the south Korean society where the rich and the poor are poles apart and regularly listened to Radio Pyongyang. In this course he came to know that contrary to the south Korean society where the rich get richer and the poor poorer, the people in the northern half of the Republic are all enjoying happiness and deeply realized that the only way for him to follow is to cross over to the northern half of the Republic where the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung administers the affairs of state for the people.

Speaking of the direct motive of his coming over to the north, he said that he had been watched by officers of the "counter-intelligence corps" as he longed for the northern half of the Republic, and the wind of their plot to report forged materials about him to the superior and determinedly crossed over to the north considering that it must not be put off any longer.

Greatly inspired after hearing through Radio Pyongyang what the civilian employees of the south Korean puppet army who came over to the north recently aboard a plane said at a press conference, we carried out our plan to come over to the north without delay, he added.

Wireless operator of the battalion O Bong Ju said that battalion commander Ryu Un Hak was his senior at Chonbuk University where he had studied, he was like-minded with the latter from long ago and came over to the north together with the latter, covering their plan of crossing over through his wireless contact with the regiment to prevent the scoundrels from noticing their action.

They said that after making full preparations to cross over to the north, they passed through the checkup post under the pretext of checking the ambushing points at around 8 hours 50 minutes on October 20 and safely came over to the northern half of the Republic crossing the death line through favourable points they had already familiarized themselves with in detail.

Saying that boundless was their emotion after being taken into the bosom of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung whom they had deeply revered, they stated that they would devotedly struggle for the reunification of the country and the socialist construction.

They are now under warm protection of an organ concerned amid the hearty welcome of the people.

Speeches at International Juche Seminar

Creation of Juche Idea Historic Event

Soumare Moustapha, Minister of National Education of the Republic of Mali, said:

Our era, the era of Juche, raised before history the task to create a new guiding idea fully compressing in itself a revolutionary world outlook and a revolutionary theory and method of guidance which reflect the main trend of the times and the fundamental desire of the people.

Our era of Juche demanded first of all a new revolutionary world outlook firmly convincing the masses of the people who have emerged in the arena of history as masters that they are the masters of their own destiny and clarifying cognition, attitude and stand to be maintained by them in approaching the world.

Our era, the era of Juche, also demanded the creation of a revolutionary theory evolved with the masses of the people as the central factor on the basis of the principle of a new revolutionary world outlook and the working out of the strategy and tactics of revolution based on the role of the masses of the people.

This was an essential demand raised by the new revolutionary practice of our era in which the position of the popular masses in the world arena has radically changed and their role has incomparably grown in society and history.

Our era, the era of Juche, also demanded the creation of a new method of guidance for skilfully organizing and enlisting the energy and creative wisdom of millions of working people in the revolution and construction.

The question of method of guidance acquires vital importance especially in our era in which the revolutionary movement is going on on a broader scale than ever before and hundreds of millions of people once maltreated and trampled underfoot have risen up in the revolutionary struggle for an independent and creative life.

The creation of a new guiding idea embracing a revolutionary world outlook, revolutionary theory and method of guidance was raised as a matured task of our era.

This demand put before our era was the possibility of the creation of the Juche idea.

The creation of the Juche idea is the brilliant fruition of the ideological and theoretical activities of the great President Kim Il Sung who studied the preceding revolutionary ideas of the working class in close combination with the practice of the Korean revolution and the summing-up of the international revolutionary movement.

The creation of the Juche idea was a historic event which marked the most radical revolutionary turn in the development of human thought.

This was a great revolution which brought about a radical change in the formation of a world outlook and in the revolutionary theory, strategy and tactics, method of guiding the masses and man's ideological life and way of thinking.

Revolutionary Theory, Strategy, Tactics

Mohammad Aslam Nagi, Chairman of the Lahore, Pakistan, "Committee for the Study of Kimilsungism" and Lawyer of the Supreme Court of Pakistan, said:

The revolutionary theory, strategy and tactics created by the great leader President Kim Il Sung by embodying the new philosophical theory are the new and original revolutionary theory, strategy and tactics evolved with the masses of the working people as the central factor and based on their role.

To properly utilise the revolutionary potentialities of the masses of the people their world outlook has to be changed and they have to be made ideologically conscious that they are the masters of revolution and construction.

Revolutionary ideological consciousness of the masses of people plays a decisive role for the success of revolutionary struggle.

President Kim Il Sung has put forth the original theory that ideological consciousness is fundamental in the activities of man to transform nature and society and decides everything.

The significance of this theory lies in the fact that it has laid the scientific foundation of the outstanding strategic policy on giving priority to ideological revolution in the revolution and construction.

Only the world outlook, which is based on the original and profound philosophical principle of scientifically elucidating the position and role of man in the world and shows the stand and method to be held in cognising the world as masters, could give the people, in our era, the trust in their destinies and powerfully encourage them to the revolutionary struggle for the independent and creative life.

Thanks to the establishment of the philosophical principle that man is master of everything and decides everything philosophy could be based on the most solid scientific foundations and a revolutionary turn could be brought about in its whole content.

The revolutionary theory and strategy and tactics of Juche guides the revolutionary struggles at all stages and in all forms that the working class and the revolutionaries have to wage—revolutionary wars against imperialist aggressors, the democratic revolution and the socialist revolution, socialist construction, the underground struggle and the armed struggle, the struggle for the building of a new country—and places an invincible and powerful weapon in the hands of all the world people waging revolutionary struggles of different stages and different forms.

Juche Idea Applicable to All Situations

Edgar Z. Tekere, Secretary General of the Zimbabwe African National Union, said:

The Juche idea is applicable to all situations, internationally. We mean all situations where man desires to recover and maintain his independence and dignity.

For has Comrade Kim Il Sung not already said that he who is dependent when he ought to be independent is as good as dead? We therefore see the Juche idea as applicable to our current Zimbabwe situation.

We of Zimbabwe therefore look up to Comrade Kim Il Sung as to a great thinker and analyst.

We think of him as the giver of the currently sharpest Marxist-Leninist instrument in our struggle for political independence and dignity. Comrade Kim Il Sung has proved himself a very practical teacher of Marxism-Leninism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung has emerged as a most practical Marxist-Leninist implementor of economic equity among mankind along the long path to stateless selflessness.

He has thrown before us, as struggling Zimbabweans, more than enough light along our path of struggle to be our own liberators in order to reach the higher stage of national self-defence.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great fighter, the profound analyst and effective teacher and practical applier of Marxism-Leninism, is therefore to us in Zimbabwe a fountain of tremendous self-confidence. He is to us a great and living equaliser and dignifier of mankind.

My final appeal to all of you comrades here, and all organisations and governments you may represent, is that you help us to help ourselves in Zimbabwe.

Third World Implements Juche Idea

Manso Nbompa-Turay, Member of the Central Committee of the All People's Congress of Sierra Leone, National President of the Youth Council, said:

The third world countries are today consolidating their political and economic independence by implementing the strategies and tactfulness of the Juche idea.

The scientific and practical implementation of the Juche idea is gaining momentum in different countries with diversified social structure.

It serves as a driving force, liquidating colonialism, imperialism, and accelerating millions of oppressed people subjugated by colonial slavery, to throw away the cursed yoke of colonialism and majestically emerge as socialist people.

In the political arena, the Juche idea commonly called Kimilsungism constitutes the practical solutions, to secure the total independence of any progressive nation.

In politics the idea is an ideo-theoretical weapon, defending the independence of man, guaranteeing national emancipation.

The teachings of the Juche idea states categorically that this is the only true avenue to consolidate the political and economic independence, and to achieve national prosperity.

The Juche idea is an encyclopedia of practical implementation of the heroic deeds of the nation in order to be free.

Korean People Model in Struggle

Steinar Stjerno, Member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Socialist Left Party of Norway, said:

Only if the revolutionary forces of the whole world gather and share their experiences as a part of the development of their revolutionary strategy, the revolution can be successful.

We send our warm and admiring greetings to our friends the Korean people under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung who is an international example in their unlimited and militant support to the peoples' struggle all over the world.

Their support to world revolution can not be thanked enough. In our solidarity work as well as our own struggle against imperialism the Korean people is a great inspiration. If we ourselves are able to follow the principles of proletarian internationalism in the same excellent way as the Korean people, we have all reasons to be satisfied and this is a position we must work to get in.

Revolutionary People Should Follow Juche Idea

Dr. Omer-El Amin, Secretary for Development of the Central Committee of the Sudan Socialist Union, said:

We are deeply convinced that revolution is carried out through the struggle of the people for political independence and through the course of self-reliance in economic construction and defence of revolution itself and its gains.

This is the main content of the Juche idea for national struggle and new social development, which was personally founded by the respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung and which the great Korean people have applied to the specific conditions of Korea.

Juche Philosophy Great Truth

Alfred Eibel, Chief of the "Group for the Study of the Works of President Kim Il Sung" in Paris and Editor of the "Alfred Eibel" Publishing House, said:

The Juche doctrine is a great truth which has been proved by the revolutionary practice for peace, socialism and democracy.

To carry through the principle of Juche is the basis of all work and the basis of the policy giving full play to the strength of the people.

This principle also contributes to promoting international development, cooperation and good understanding among the people.

Therefore, it is an urgent task to do away with all the old and anti-popular ideas once and for all and make the people the master of their own destiny.

To attach the greatest importance to people in all political activities, recognize the historic role of the working people—this is the basis of the cause for the people in socialist construction.

Juche Idea Should Be Spread over World

Abdou Rahman Sallah, Chairman of the Gambian People's Progressive Party Youth Movement, said:

For the national, economic, social and cultural development we depend entirely on the people through the principle of *te silo* interpreted as self-reliance and self-help. Through this principle and practice Gambia which was dependent for its economic functions before independence is now self-supporting and has accumulated enough capital reserve to finance the current five-year development plan. The above reflects and portrays the principles demonstrated in the great Juche idea. Undoubtedly the teachings of the great Comrade Kim Il Sung embody and involve all aspects of life.

The immortal Juche idea is the only valid idea yet known and discovered to salvage the newly emerging states of the third world from the confused state they find themselves after independence from the colonialists and imperialists.

The Juche idea is the only way out.

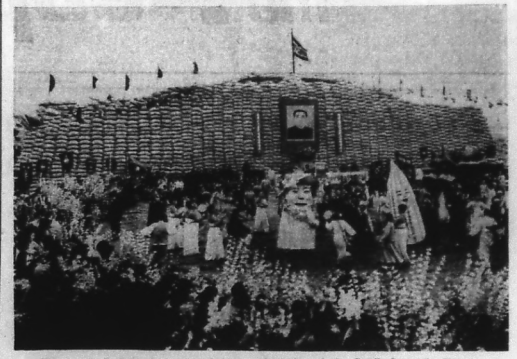
It is the idea which in a nutshell demonstrates that only man can solve all problems.

It is the binding duty to propagate the idea of the great Juche. We have experienced the achievements of the Korean people made through the application of the Juche idea. Korea, once a backward and devastated country, has risen to become a great socialist and highly industrialised country second to none the world over.

The achievement of all these great miracles we witnessed today are through the scientific application of the theory and practice of the great Juche idea.

The Juche idea is the only way out for us the underdeveloped third world and the adaptation of it will finally lead us to our goals in all fields and aspects of national development.

Account Settlement, Income Distribution Begin



The grounds of account settlement and income distribution of the Saegil Cooperative Farm in Sinchon county is full of joy.

The account settlement and bountiful income distribution have begun in the countryside of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea where a plentous crop has been reaped.

The Saegil Co-operative Farm in Sinchon county, South Hwanghae Province, was the first to distribute the income shares to the farmers.

Each household of the farm received an average of 8 tons of grain, an increase of one ton above last year, plus a large amount of money. Farmer Mun Song Chun received 15 tons 995 kg of grain and more than 1,200 *won* in cash and farmer Pak Yon Ho 14 tons of grain and more than 1,160 *won* in cash. Many farmers were handed out over 10 tons of grain and above 1,000 *won* in cash.

The farmers of the Saegil Co-operative Farm put their heart and soul into farming this year, as the masters in charge of the nation's rice pot should.

They carried out the transplanting of rice and maize in humus pots far earlier than schedule, placed all the farm work on a scientific and technical basis and made a qualitative farming, counting every plant, as the Juche-based farming method requires.

Despite the long spell of drought and seriously felt abnormal weather this year, the agricultural working people there increased the average per hectare output of paddy rice by 1 ton 83 kg up on last year.

Under the bright rays of the Theses on the Socialist Rural Question authored by the great leader President Kim Il Sung, a bumper harvest again visited our socialist countryside this year.

Wheat and barley on the Paekmu and Kaema Plateaux ruled unusually good, not to speak of the rice of the plain areas and the maize of the in-between and mountainous areas.

The Mupyong Co-operative Farm, Chonchon county, Chagang Province, which stands 700 metres above the sea level has reaped the richest-ever harvest by doing the farm work well as required by the Juche-based farming method. An account settlement and bountiful income distribution took place there recently.

Three tons and 270 kilogrammes of grain and over 2,430 *won* in cash went round to each household on an average.

Farmer Li Gwang Ho received as his share 5 tons and 650 kilogrammes of grain and over 6,000 *won* in cash and farmer Kim Byong Gu over 5 tons and 491 kilogrammes of grain and more than 4,900 *won* in cash.

The farm has overfulfilled its production plan for this year set much higher than last year. Its plan for the production of grain has been carried out at 104.4 per cent, vegetables at 116 percent, meat at 103.4 per cent and eggs at 111 per cent.

The average per hectare yield of maize, the main crop on the farm, increased one ton and 200 kilogrammes as compared with last year.

An unprecedentedly bumper harvest has visited all rural areas of our country, plain and mountainous. This affords bright prospects of the production of 8.5 million tons of grain this year.

(KCNA)

Newly Built 20,000 Ton Freighter Launched

One more 20,000 ton cargo ship, "Chongchongang," was recently built and launched in the DPRK.

The workers of the shipyard where Comrade Kim Dong Sok works built the cargo ship in a matter of four months or so, upholding the programmatic instructions of the great leader President Kim Il Sung that many big cargo ships should be built.

The large-size cargo ship built with our own efforts, technique and materials is another proud creation demonstrating the might of the Juche-based ship-building industry of the DPRK.

The large-size cargo ship has modern equipment for safe sailing under whatever unfavourable conditions on the sea and loading and unloading facilities. All operations including loading and unloading and heat management are telemechanized.

The workers and technicians of the shipyard waged a vigorous struggle to build the ship more speedily and more qualitatively by fiercely raising the flame of the speed campaign, giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. Through an intensified technical innovation drive they heightened the speed of processing and assembling the hull more than two times and thus sharply reduced the period of building the ship.

A ceremony for launching the newly built 20,000 ton cargo ship "Chongchongang" was held on the spot.

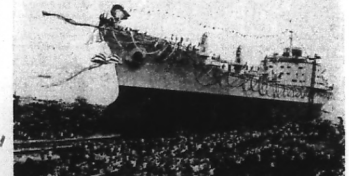


Photo shows the launching ceremony of a newly-built 20,000 ton cargo ship, "Chongchongang."

The workers present at the ceremony evinced the determination to build more large-size cargo ships, 20,000 ton, 50,000 ton and 100,000 ton, in the future.

(KCNA)

Large, Long Belt Conveyor Line Made in DPRK

The first-stage project of the large-scale long-distance belt conveyor line has been successfully completed at the Komdok Mine, a reliable nonferrous metal ore mining base of the country. This line is under construction in accordance with the three-way transport policy set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The conveyor line completed in the first stage is six kilometres long.

This long-distance underground belt conveyor line grand in scale, which has been built in a brief period with our own efforts and technique, is another monumental creation of the Workers' Party age.

All its processes mechanized and automated on a high level, it can be freely operated at the general control panels where a full view of its working is visible.

With the completion of the first-stage project of the line at the mine, a few operators have replaced the endless trains of electric cars, boosting the ore transport capacity six times at a bound.

The miners of the Komdok Mine, the workers of the mine designing institute and the builders of the construction office No. 12 who turned out in the project engraving deep on their hearts the lofty intention of the great leader, and the helpers from various parts of the country and the machine builders who undertook the manufacture of the equipment, carried out the vast pit project and the construction of the motor room, the truss bridge, the ore depot, etc. far ahead of schedule and quickly finished the manufacture and assembling of the installations weighing thousands of tons by fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. This was how the first-stage project could be completed in a short time.

The completion of the first-stage project of the efficient belt conveyline at the mine signifies a big breakthrough in the struggle for speedily attaining the goal of nonferrous metal under a new perspective plan. (KCNA)

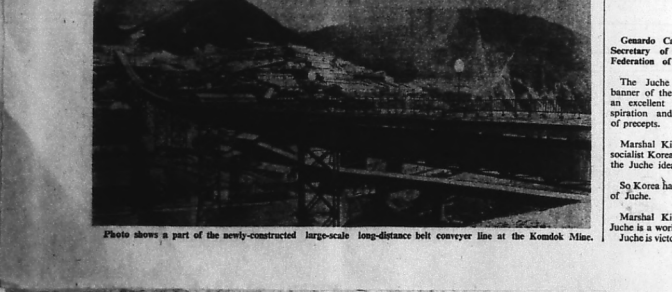


Photo shows a part of the newly-constructed large-scale long-distance belt conveyer line at the Komdok Mine.

Withdrawal of Foreign Troops from S. Korea

Nicandro Perdira Barreto, Director of the Ministry of Justice of Guinea-Bissau and Member of the Party Committee of Autonomous Sector of Bissau-Responsible for Information and Propaganda, said:

The northern half of the Republic guided by the Juche idea of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung has entered the stage of the scientific and technical revolution and created fine living condition incomparable with those in the southern half.

All these successes are closely linked with the name of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, the great strategist, and attributable to the correct implementation of the policy and wise line of the Workers' Party of Korea. True to the teachings of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the Korean people are increasing the political and military power and firmly defending the revolutionary gains under the rays of the Juche idea.

We know well that the tense situation which might lead to the outbreak of a war sweeping the whole land was created many times in Korea. But the danger of war was removed by the Korean people who are advancing under the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, upholding the policy for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

When we are gathered here today, all the honest-minded people realize that the Juche idea of President Kim Il Sung greatly contributes to the world peace and security in our era.

Banner of Struggle

Genardo Carnero Checa, General Secretary of the Latin American Federation of Journalists, said:

The Juche idea, the victorious banner of the Korean revolution, is an excellent model, attraction, inspiration and inexhaustible source of precepts.

Marshal Kim Il Sung is building socialist Korea by brilliantly applying the Juche idea.

So Korea has become the homeland of Juche.

Marshal Kim Il Sung said that Juche is a world of Korea in our era. Juche is victory itself.

We should remember that Juche is not an imitation or a replica, but a creation of the brilliant leader and the heroic Korean people. It is anything but a theory for theory's sake.

Juche is thought, action and practice.

Juche is a heroic creation. It is a thing of the people of each country and for them.

Therefore, comrades and friends, there are and must be the Juche of Syria, the Juche of Peru, the Juche of Madagascar, the Juche of Cameroon, the Juche of the third world and the Juche of the peoples of all the third world countries along with the Juche of Korea.

(KCNA)

News in Brief

Oct. 7

* The 14th Algiers International Fair which opened on September 21 closed with success.

At the closing ceremony the work of the 14th Algiers International Fair was summed up and a prize awarding ceremony was held. There gold medal was awarded to the pavilion of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Oct. 9

* Han Bong Chol, newly-appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Somali Democratic Republic, presented his credentials to Mohamed Siad Barre, President of the Somali Democratic Republic.

Oct. 10

* An agricultural delegation of Libya headed by Bechir Ali Jammum, General Director of the Agrarian Reform Department of the Secretariat of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, arrived in Pyongyang.

* A military delegation of the DPRK headed by General O Jin U, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Minister of People's Armed Forces, arrived in Budapest by special plane to pay a visit to the Hungarian People's Republic.

Oct. 12

* A government economic technical delegation of the DPRK headed by Ro Tae Sok left Pyongyang by air for a visit to Romania.

* Andreya Sylvester Masiye, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Zambia to the DPRK, left Pyongyang by train at the recall of his country.

Oct. 13

* A government trade delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic headed by Constantin Todorov, General Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Trade of Bulgaria, arrived in Pyongyang by air.

* A public health delegation of the Soviet Union headed by academician B.V. Petrovski, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and Minister of Public Health, arrived in Pyongyang by air.

Oct. 15

* A protocol on commodity delivery and payments for 1978 between the Governments of the DPRK and the Bulgarian People's Republic.

* A delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and the China-Korea Friendship Association headed by Wang Ping-nan, President of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Oct. 17

* An agreement on cooperation in the field of public health and medical science between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was signed in Pyongyang.

(KCNA)

More Facts Exposed about S. Korea's Influence-Buying in U.S. Congress

The US House of Representatives Ethics Committee completed its first phase of public hearings into the Korean influence-buying scandal on Oct. 21 with its counsel claiming the evidence firmly showed that south Korean agents tried to win official American support through widespread cash payoffs and gifts.

Before a congressional investigating committee, a former director of the south Korean puppet Central Intelligence Agency ("KCIA") unfolded a story of rice dealer Pak Tong Son's career in Washington and his links with the accused former Representative, Richard Hanna.

Former spymaster Kim Hyong Uk also said without details that south Korea carried on a similar influence-buying campaign in Japan.

Hanna, who sat as a California Democrat from 1963 to 1975, has been charged with accepting bribes, conspiring to violate the law, mail fraud and failing to register as a foreign agent.

The only words he uttered during the brief arraignment in U.S. District Court in Washington were "not guilty, your honor."

The judge set Jan. 9 as the trial date.

According to the indictment Hanna took part in the alleged conspiracy from its earliest stages in 1967. Among other things, the indictment said, he selected members of Congress most likely to be susceptible to being wooed with Korean cash.

Although investigation of the scandal is now well into its second year, Hanna is the only person formerly or currently in Congress to have been charged.

Pak Tong Son, an American-educated Korean who was one of Washington's leading hosts and who mingled socially with dozens of congressmen, has taken refuge in south Korea.

Kim Hyong Uk, who testified before the House of Representatives Ethics Committee on Oct. 21, was chief of the "KCIA" from 1963 to 1969 and a close associate of Pak Jung Hi.

He described Pak Tong Son as the key figure in the influence-buying plan.

Pak became the middleman for U.S. rice sales to south Korea, and is alleged to have funneled hundreds of thousands of dollars he received in commissions and from the "KCIA" to members of Congress.

Kim testified that in 1968 he met Hanna with Pak Tong Son, and that Hanna said he and Pak Tong Son would distribute money among members of Congress to help south Korea's cause.

He said that in 1969 Hanna reported establishing many links with members of Congress and using funds from rice sales.

Kim said Pak Tong Son told him that sums between $1,000 and $10,000 were given to important officials, including members of Congress.

The witness said that in 1971—when he was a member of the south Korean puppet national assembly—Pak Tong Son complained to him of friction with his "KCIA" successor over another middleman taking his commission from rice sales.

He said Pak produced a list of some 20 congressmen, complaining that he was supposed to give them money but that it was taken by others. He said he believed that about $200,000 was involved.

The agent, Dennis Hazelton, also said Pak told him the figures represented hundreds of dollars.

In this phase of its hearings, the committee has declared it would not name any recipients of money from the south Koreans. The names are expected to be made public in the second phase of the investigation.

Hazelton said his suspicions about the document were aroused when Pak grabbed his arm as he tried to remove the paper from a briefcase. He said he examined it despite Pak's frantic efforts to stop him.

Another witness, former Pak aide Jae Shin Ryu, told the committee he removed a document from Pak's home in September 1972.

Committee staff members said they didn't know who wrote the document, which was described as an assessment of Pak's activities in Washington, meant for south Korean authorities.

According to the document, 150 persons "were under the influence" of Pak, 120 in Congress and 30 in the administration.

Other witnesses, including former San Francisco mayor Joseph Alioto, former head of a rice growers association, described how the Seoul "regime" intervened to ensure that Pak became the agent for American rice sales to Seoul, an activity that earned Pak more than $9 million in commissions between 1969 and 1976.

Engaged in Influence-Buying in Japan

Kim Hyong Uk was replying to a question by James H. Quillen (R-Tennessee), a member of the committee who asked whether south Korean authorities had engaged in similar influence buying activities in respect to high government officials in Japan as that conducted in the U.S.

Kim replied in the affirmative and added that the same thing as conducted in the U.S. was carried out in Japan in order to obtain Japan's favors.

He said south Korea was receiving economic cooperation and much assistance from Japan.

When asked whether the influence buying was conducted at the instruction of his superiors, Kim admitted that activities in Japan were carried out as "KCIA" director based on the instruction of his superiors.

Scrawls, Palm Beach Post

From the September 14 issue of the U.S. weekly paper "Guardian"

Ex-Aide to Ford Said Involved in Bribery

An aide to former president Gerald Ford was implicated on Oct. 20 in the south Korean scandal involving businessman Pak Tong Son and being investigated by the U.S. House of Representatives.

Former "KCIA" agent Kim Sang Gun told the House Ethics Committee that a south Korean industrialist implicated in the scandal had told him on April 20, 1975, about ties between Pak, an assistant to President Ford and an important member of Congress. The two names were not revealed during the hearing.

He said Kim Han Jo told him the alleged bribery operation run by another accused south Korean agent, millionaire rice merchant Pak Tong Son, was "very complicated" and involved powerful Washington figures.

Kim Sang Gun also testified on Oct. 19 that both he and Kim Han Jo reported directly to Gen. Yang Du Hwon, then the second-ranking official of the "KCIA" in Seoul

He also made another reference to Pak Jung Hi's alleged personal involvement in the bribery operation, saying Gen. Yang Du Hwon told him that "the 'Patriarch' was concerned" that "the identity of 'Dr. Hamilton'" might be disclosed.

The former agent said on Oct. 19 he understood "the Patriarch" was a bribery operation code name for Pak Jung Hi, and "Dr. Hamilton" was the name for Kim Han Jo.

On another point, Kim Sang Gun said Pak Tong Son had apparently taken over from Kim Han Jo as the chief Capitol Hill paymaster sometime in 1975.

He said he helped instruct Pak Tong Son in his new duties, using Kim Han Jo as a go-between in that effort.

Hearsay testimony by a former "KCIA" agent raises the possibility that his government's" alleged bids to buy influence in Washington may have reached high into the Ford White House as well as Congress.

That remained a mystery today because Counsel Leon Jaworski kept the witness, Kim Sang Gun, from naming U.S. officials at a House Ethics Committee hearing on Oct. 20 and investigators later said privately they did not know how much truth there is to the story he spun.

But there seemed little reason to doubt that south Koreans tried to give congressmen money after testimony by the wives of Reps. Kika de la Garza, Di-Tex., and Joh Myers, R-Ind. They told the panel their husbands were offered envelopes full of cash during a 1975 trip to Seoul, but rejected the apparent bribes.

Before the women described those incidents, Kim Sang Gun, who defected from the "KCIA" last fall, spent several hours depicting clandestine operations that he said were designed to win favorable American policies for south Korea and suppress criticism of Pak Jung Hi's "regime."

The highlight came when he said Kim Han Jo told him in 1975 an "assistant to the 'president'" in Gerald R. Ford's administration and "a high official of Congress" were involved in "the Pak Tong Son affair."

Kim Han Jo has been indicted in the scandal on charges of conspiracy and lying to a grand jury. Pak Tong Son, the now-famous south Korean rice dealer, has remained in Seoul and refused to testify since being charged with mail fraud, conspiracy, bribery and racketeering in the case.

Kim Sang Gun, appearing for a second day, told the House panel he knew little about Pak's activity but spoke in detail about Kim Han Jo's job—saying Seoul sent Kim Han Jo at least $600,000 to use for cash payoffs, gifts, entertainment and other favors to congressmen and others in "government."

He first mentioned involvement of a Ford aide and a high-ranking congressman under questioning by a committee lawyer, who did not ask him to identify them.

When committee member Bruce Caputo, R-N.Y., pressed for names, Chairman John Flynt, D-Ga., and Jaworski stopped Kim Han Jo from answering. They said that kind of information went beyond the scope of a resolution for the House investigation.

But Kim Han Jo said he had given the names to investigators. And in response to other inquiries from Caputo, the witness said Kim Han Jo also told him:

—He needed more funds from Seoul to influence two high White House officials as well as a U.S. senator.

—A congressman said former south Korean "ambassador" Ham Pyong Chan had offered the legislator $20,000 and Pak Jung Hi knew of the offer in advance.

—He had spent about $700,000 on secret lobbying efforts, including $128,000 on two trips to Seoul during which he met with visiting congressmen.

—He was hoping to influence "an advance guard group" of five Republican House members.

Although Kim Sang Gun shed little light on Pak Ton Son's activities he said he relayed gchecks totalin $400,000—drawn on Pak Tong Son's bank account—to the south Korean "president" of a New York company. He said the "KCIA" bought supplies from the firm, but he didn't know what the $400,000 was for.

Investigators said later they did not think that money was used for efforts to influence congressmen, and that it was being held for some south Korean official.

Dollars Left Envelopes

The wives of two U.S. congressmen have said that envelopes containing U.S. dollars were left for them at a Seoul hotel when they visited south Korea with a congressional delegation in August 1975.

Mrs. Kika de la Garza, wife of a Texas Democrat, and Mrs. John Myers, wife of an Indiana Republican, told the House of Representatives Ethics Committee on Oct. 20 that their husbands returned the money.

Mrs. de la Garza said the envelope was left by Mrs. Kim Dong Jo, wife of a former south Korean puppet ambassador to the United States, whom she quoted as saying: "I have something for your husband's campaign."

When she found the envelope contained money, she said, "I was shocked and hurt. I felt insulted."

She said her husband returned the money the following day, suggesting that a donation should be made to a south Korean school. He later learned that the school received $2,000, she said.

Leon Jaworski (right), special counsel for House Ethics Committee investigation of the south Korean bribery scandal, confers with committee counsel John Nields (left) as the panel opened its hearings in Washington on Oct. 19.

Pak Jung Hi Gives Advice on Bribery Scandal

A former "KCIA" agent on Oct. 19 showed a House of Representatives committee letters which he said indicated Pak Jung Hi was kept advised of a $600,000 "KCIA" operation to influence U.S. congressmen.

The former agent Kim Sang Gun, was giving testimony before the House Ethics Committee which began a nationally televised hearing into what could become one of the worst scandals in congressional history.

One of the letters said, "The Patriarch has expressed his satisfaction." Kim said that was the code name for Pak Jung Hi.

He said he helped conduct the operation, known as "Operation White Snow." He said it was conducted in consultation Gen. Yang Du Hwon, assistant director of the "KCIA" in Seoul.

The agent produced two letters referring to consultations with "The chief priest of Bulkook Buddhist Temple," and "The Patriarch of the Haisung Dae," which he said were names for Pak.

In testimony earlier in the day, Nan Elder, the secretary of congressman Larry Winn Jr, said a south Korean "embassy" official ended a brief courtesy call on her boss by leaving an envelope stuffed with $100 bills behind.

Mrs. Elder said that when Winn discovered the envelope was filled with money, he told her: "Return it or get rid of it."

The incident in September 1972 was part of what was described as a south Korean authorities effort aimed at the "seduction and buying of American leaders, particularly in the Congress."

In opening remarks to the House panel, special counsel Leon Jaworski said: "Because of what has come to light in our investigation, buttressed by the present attitude of the south Korean authorities, there are compelling indications that the south Korean authorities...was engaged in an effort to influence members of Congress by giving them valuable gifts."

He said the Seoul "regime" had withheld cooperation in the investigation because he would not agree to drop the probe before it reached into the south Korean authorities.

A former official of the south Korean "embassy" identified the visitor to Winn's office as Kim Dong Jo, the then "ambassador" and now the south Korean puppet minister of foreign affairs.

Mrs. Elder said Winn, who was in a hurry to leave the office, left the envelope unopened in his desk. Later, he called Mrs. Elder and told her to see what was in the envelope.

"There was more money in the envelope than I had ever seen in my life," she testified. "There was a stack of $100 bills...about an inch high."

Mrs. Elder said she tried to locate the visitor through the south Korean "embassy" and was told he was paying a call on another congressman. The second congressman was not identified.

She said she located the south Korean authorities and when he returned to Winn's office, "I gave him the envelope and said, 'Thank you very much, but we can't accept this.'"

Another witness, Li Jae Hyon, former official spokesman for the "embassy," described high level staff meetings in the "embassy" at which "KCIA" officials outlined plans to use money and favors to assure continuing support of the U.S. for Seoul "regime."

Li said the south Korean authorities were "very much worried about the possibility of losing U.S. support—military, economic and political."

Li left his "embassy" post in June 1973 and received political asylum from the U.S.

The former "embassy" attache told the House committee that only about 10 "embassy" officials, including the "ambassador," were allowed to attend discussions of the influence-buying scheme.

On one occasion, he said, documents were circulated describing methods that included the "seduction and buying of American leaders."

Li also said he once entered the "ambassador's" office unannounced and surprised the envoy as he was stuffing $100 bills into envelopes. Li estimated there were about two dozen envelopes. He said the "ambassador" was in a hurry to leave.

"I asked him where he was going," said Li. "He said, 'To the Capitol.'"

Sometime in 1971 or 1972, said Li, the "embassy" advised the south Korean authorities that Pak Tong Son might be representing himself as an "ambassador." He said there was no immediate response but that two or three months later, the "ambassador" showed him part of a letter from Pak Jung Hi.

He quoted Pak Jung Hi's letter as saying, "Don't quarrel with Pak Tong Son. Give him good cooperation."

Jaworski, in his opening statement, asked the House to pass a resolution calling on south Korea "to extend full and unlimited cooperation" in the investigation of Pak Tong Son's involvement in the scandal.

U.S. and south Korean negotiators on Oct. 20 ended four days of hard bargaining without agreement on how and where to question south Korean businessman Pak Tong Son about alleged payoffs to American legislators.

Japanese Government Hinders Probe into Kim Dae Jung's Kidnap Case

A ranking official of the National Police Agency acknowledged on Oct. 20 that the probe of the 1973 kidnapping of former south Korean "presidential" candidate Kim Dae Jung from Tokyo to Seoul is being impeded by the political settlement reached between Japan and south Korea in November, 1973.

Speaking in a session of the Upper House Budget Committee, Mitsui Osamu, director of the NPA's Guard Bureau, said that it would be best if Kim and other persons involved were available for detailed questioning by Japanese police, but this was not possible because of the political settlement.

Mitsui was replying to a demand by Hashimoto Atsushi of the Japan Communist Party that the NPA should request the south Korean authorities to permit the Japanese police to question the kidnap victim.

Prime Minister Fukuda Takeo, adressing the same committee session, said that the political settlement could not be reconsidered unless new evidence were found proving that Kim's abduction involved a violation of Japanese sovereignty—that is, it was the work of a south Korea "government" agency.

He said that scrapping the political settlement without such evidence would have grave consequences for both Japan and south Korea.

Hashimoto and Mineyama Akinori, a legislator of the Clean Government Party (Komeito), contended that it is evident that Kim's kidnaping constituted a violation of Japanese sovereignty and that the Government should review the political settlement to protect national sovereignty.

The JCP lawmaker presented to the committee a U.S. Defense Department document describing Kim Dae Jung as having been kidnaped by the "KCIA" and material providing background information on successive ministers at the south Korean puppet embassy in Tokyo. Kim's abduction was allegedly directed by Kim Jae Gwon, then minister here.

Japan-ROK Secret Pact Alleged

A Communist Diet member on Oct. 20 charged that the Japanese and south Korean governments made a secret agreement when they made a political settlement of the Kim Dae Jung abduction case in 1973.

Hashimoto Atsushi made the charge during a session of the House of Councilors Budget Committee.

Nakae Yosuke, director-general of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, said the government would make a written reply to Hashimoto's charge.

Hashimoto also produced a report, compiled by the Pentagon, and quoted the report as saying that the abduction of Kim Dae Jung was carried out by the "KCIA".

Nakae said the report was based on testimony given by Donarld I. Ranard, former director of the State Department's Office of Korean Affairs, and did not represent the views of the US Government itself.

Mineyama said that Japan-south Korea joint enterprises in south Korea claim that they would not produce weapons for that their plants could be converted into weapon factories at any time.

3 S. Koreans Here Questioned On Kim Case

A U.S. congressional investigator visited Japan to question three Korean residents here late last month in connection with activities of the "KCIA" and the 1973 kidnaping of Kim Dae Jung.

Robert B. Boettcher, chief investigator of the U.S. House of Representatives international organizations subcommittee, chaired by Minnesota Democrat Donard Fraser, arrived in Japan on Sept. 25 and asked for an interview with the three Koreans on the following day.

Questioned were Jo Hwal Jun, Kwak Dong Ui and Kim Kang Su, all senior officials of the Japan headquarters of the Korean Congress for Promoting Unification and Democracy of south Korean Society (Hanmintong), an anti-Pak Jung Hi body formed by south Korean residents in Japan.

Jo and Kim went to a Tokyo hotel to meet with the American investigator on Sept. 26, but Kwak could not accompany them.

Leaving Japan once for Hong Kong and Singapore, Boettcher returned to Tokyo on Sept. 29.

He left Tokyo on the same day after questioning the three Koreans at an airport hotel from 2 p.m. through 6 p.m.

Boettcher's questions centered on the Kim Dae Jung kidnaping case and on activities of the Unification Church led by the Rev. Mun Son Myong.

Boettcher told the Koreans it was up to the Japanese government to decide whether they could visit the United States to testify before the Fraser subcommittee.

Earlier this year, the three Korean residents applied to the Justice Ministry for permission to visit the United States to testify before the subcommittee and return to Japan. The ministry rejected the applications, saying they did not meet all the legal requirements to allow their reentry into Japan.

The Fraser subcommittee previously inspected a night club here in connection with a south Korean influence-buying scandal in the U.S. and with alleged illegal activities of the "KCIA."

Boettcher reportedly took back a large amount of documents related to the Unification Church.

At that time, the ministry required that the U.S. refrain from exercise of such public power as taking a sworn testimony from the three Korean residents on the Kim Dae Jung case since the case occurred in Japan.

This was because the object of Boettcher's visit was believed to deal with investigations on U.S.-south Korea relations, activities of the "KCIA" and the Kim case.

The Fraser subcommittee had earlier expressed the desire that the three Koreans allowed to go fo the U.S. to appear before the subcommittee and had asked the Japanese government to permit their reentry into Japan.

But the Justice Department did not agree to the reentry.

Pentagon Aware of S. Korean Lobbying

It is reported that the U.S. paper "Wall Street Journal" October 12 exposed that the U.S. Defence Department knew about the south Korean puppets' influence-buying activities among U.S. congressmen in 1970 but did not pass the information to the Justice authorities.

According to the paper quoting words of an official concerned of the U.S. Defence Department learned about the south Korean puppet clique's lobbying activity through surreptitious electronic surveillance of cable traffic between the puppet government of Pak Jung Hi and the puppet embassy in the United States in 1970 and money flowed into the pockets of some U.S. congressmen.

The paper noted that the then Defence Secretary Laird decided against disclosing the information at the time because he "did not want to compromise the Defence Department's intelligence-gathering and for fear of jeopardizing good relations with south Korea."

According to another report, a U.S. federal grand jury, after indicting Pak Tong Son and Kim Han Jo, field operatives of the Pak Jung Hi puppet's influence-buying in the United States, indicted on October 14 Hanna, former Democratic Representative, who received bribes. Criminals are indicted one after another under the pressure of public opinion within and without, their crimes exposed by undeniable material evidences. Yet the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and some Americans who received bribes from the puppets are resorting to shameless tricks in a vain attempt to cover up the truth and hush up the scandal.

Shown here is Pak Tong Son bent on buying influence in the U.S. Congress.

Japanese Demand Immediate Release of Japan-Resident S. Korean Political Prisoners

A meeting demanding the immediate release of Japan-resident south Korean political offenders and the reinstatement of Kim Dae Jung, former south Korean "presidential" candidate, to his original state was held in Tokyo, Japan, on October 12 under the joint auspices of six organizations including "the National Council for Rescuing Japan-Resident South Korean Political Offenders," "Japan Liaison Council for Solidarity with South Korean People" and Tokyo District Council of Trade Unions and National Council for the Normalization of Japan-Korea relations with the General Council of Japan Trade Unions (Sohyo) as the principal sponsor.

Present at the meeting were Nosaka Kopen, Socialist member of the House of Representatives, Hashimoto Atsushi, Communist member of the House of Councillors, Okimoto Yasuyuki, Komei member of the House of Representatives and many other Japanese people of all walks of life.

In his speech at the meeting Aoyama Yoshimichi, General Director of the National Council for the Normalization of Japan-Korea Relations, called for expanding the solidarity movement of the people demanding the reinstatement of Kim Dae Jung to his original state to see the complete settlement of the Kim Dae Jung case and the thorough clarification of the Japan-south Korea fusion.

After speeches were made by Okimoto Yasuyuki and other representatives of various political parties the meeting adopted a resolution demanding the clarification of the truth of the Kim Dae Jung case and his reinstatement to his original state and the release of the Japan-resident south Korean political offenders, denouncing the Japan-south Korea fusion and opposing the Japan-U.S.-south Korea military integration.

After the meeting its attendants staged a powerful demonstration in Tokyo streets.

The central action committee for pushing through the demands for the abrogation of "Japan-U.S. security pact" and the Tokyo action committee for pushing through the demands for the abrogation of "Japan-U.S. security pact" which were organized with progressive Japanese people conducted in Tokyo on October 2 a signature campaign and street propaganda demanding the thorough clarification of the Kim Dae Jung case and Japan-south Korea fusion.

It was participated in by representatives of over 10 organizations including the deputy general director of the central action committee for pushing through the demands for the abrogation of "Japan-U.S. security pact" and the deputy representative director of the Japan-Korea association. Their call for organizing special committees for the probe into the Kim Dae Jung case at the Upper and Lower Houses of Japan met with the positive sympathy from many Japanese people.

Over 1,000 Japanese people who attended the meeting demand the immediate release of Japan-resident south Korean political prisoners and the reinstatement of Kim Dae Jung to his original state.

700 S. Korean Merchants Denounce Heavy Tax System

More than 700 merchants on the Pyonghwa market in Seoul closed their shops all at once from October 12 in protest against the harsh taxation by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

These wholesale dealers of clothes denounced the puppet clique's dastardly acts in imposing upon them a much greater amount of taxes under the reactionary "added value tax system" than amounting to 500,000 won for the failure to give and take "receipts" and demanded they give up such acts of extortion.

A struggle against brigandish plunder through taxation by the puppet clique was waged by people in Kangrung and Samchok counties of south Korean Kangwon Province, Yongdungpo district of Seoul, Sinan county of South Cholla Province, and other parts of south Korea.

People are also fighting in south Korea against the forcible eviction by the puppets.

Recently, a stubborn struggle against forcible eviction was put up by inhabitants in Taepyong district of Taegu city, North Kyongsang Province, Samchok county of south Korean Kangwon Province and in the west gate district of Seoul.

As long as the anti-popular tyranny of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique continues and the right of the working people to existence and their vital demands are not realised, their just struggle will go on with greater intensity.

Struggle for Existence

On September 8 several hundred south Korean workers gathered at the same market in Seoul and demanded the restoration of the three rights of labour in south Korea.

Protesting against their working conditions, one of them tried to commit *harakiri* and another jumped from a building.

Recently the struggle of the south Korean workers for the right to existence and the solution of vital problems has been gaining momentum.

Workers in Inchon, Kyonggi Province, and colliers in Samchok, south Korean Kangwon Province, rose in struggle some time ago demanding better working conditions, unable to endure the harsh exploitation and oppression at the "work sites of death."

Seoul bus company workers fought recently for a 45.8 per cent wage increase.

On September 22, more than 3,300 bus workers in North Kyongsang Province strongly demanded a wage increase by an average of 46.2 per cent. Earlier, the auto transport workers in North Cholla Province waged a massive struggle to have their wages doubled and overtime work paid.

South Korean fishery workers recently submitted letters of protest to the puppet clique and employers, demanding an 83 per cent wage hike.

A persistent struggle was waged recently by more than 200 workers at a project site in Richon county, Kyonggi Province, the workers of the Hjin company in Kwoseobo-dong, Pusan city, and conductresses of the Handok transport company, ltd. in Inchon city, Kyonggi Province, to have their back wages paid.

South Korean workers gather in downtown Seoul demanding a better treatment of their labour conditions.

Outcry over "ROK's Death-Row Victims"

The Japanese English-daily paper "The Asahi Evening News" October 11 carried an article headlined "Outcry over 'ROK's Death-Row Victims" written by Mark Murray, Tokyo correspondent of the British daily paper "The Observer." Follows the gist of the article.

TOKYO—An international campaign is under way to save the lives of five men now under the shadow of death sentences in South Korean prisons. What all five have in common is that they are Koreans raised in Japan, and they are charged with violating South Korea's stern anti-Communist laws.

All five were arrested separately in 1974 or 1975 while visiting Seoul and sentenced on the basis of Korean Central Intelligence Agency testimony that they had visited North Korea for spy training.

Paek Ok Kwan, 28, has had his request for a new trial turned down and Tokyo informants claim he could be hanged at any moment. The appeals of the other four are still thought to be pending, according to information available in Tokyo, where the campaign for their release is being masterminded by various religious and political groups and bar associations.

All five insist the charges against them are fabricated, and the claims have been backed by independent Japan Bar Association investigations with the exception of Kang Jong Hon, whose case is still being investigated.

The British Council of Churches and the Roman Catholic Bishops Conference of England and Wales have already sent a joint appeal urging the sentences be set aside and the cases reconsidered. A similar appeal has gone out from the Protestant and Catholic churches of the Netherlands and from the Manila-based East Asian Bishops Conference.

Japanese Catholic organizations have also sought Papal support and have just been advised that the plight of the five condemned men is being considered by the Vatican's powerful Secretariat of State.

There is some urgency involved, not just because the five may be hanged at any moment, but because other Korean residents of Japan continue to be arrested in Seoul as alleged Communist spies.

A 60-year-old businessman, Kang U Gyu, was sentenced to death by a local court in June for having visited North Korea, and the secret trial of four other persons is reportedly now under way in Seoul on a similar charge.

Influential members of the Korean community in Tokyo and Osaka, who wished to remain anonymous for their own safety, say all arrests are part of a determined government campaign to smash opposition at home and overseas.

According to one source; "If any of us speak up in support of the five now under the death sentence we too will be accused of violating the anti-Communist law if we are ever foolish enough to visit Seoul.

"These five are really hostages. The KCIA is telling us that if we make any anti-government noise these people will be killed."

The present crackdown apparently has two purposes. First to force all overseas Koreans to support President Park Chung Hee, and secondly smash dissent at home, particularly among university students, by implicating them in Japan-originated spy rings.

The case of Paek Ok Kwan illustrates the KCIA plan perfectly, claim Korean dissidents in Tokyo. The personable youth director for the Korean Chamber of Commerce in Osaka, Paek was an articulate critic of the Park regime. In November 1975, not realizing the danger he was in, Paek accepted an invitation to join a Chamber of Commerce mission to Seoul and was immediately arrested, along with 12 student friends living in the Korean capital.

He was accused of being the leader of a spyring involving the 12. All were convicted but received lighter sentences.

The Tokyo initiative for a new trial for Paek is now based on an alibi established for the young man at the time when the KCIA claims he was on his third visit to North Korea in June or early July 1975. He claims to have spent this period in the Southern Japanese town of Miyazama, and the publicity about his case has now produced sworn statements by a hotel owner and his wife in that city confirming the alibi.

Two other prisoners, Li Chol and Kwang Teng Keon, claim to have been tortured by the KCIA into making confessions that they subsequently refuted. It is not clear if torture was used on the other three, although their supporters in Japan say it was.

List of Death Sentence Prisoners

Choe Chol Gyo (47), businessman; Seoul Supreme Court, May 27, 1975; Appeals for a retrial

Chin Du Hyon (49), vice-head of Tokyo headquarters of Mindan ("ROK" Residents Association in Japan); Seoul Supreme Court, Feb. 10, 1976; Appeals for a retrial

Paek Ok Kwan (29), student of Seoul Univ.; Seoul Supreme Court, Mar., 1977; Appeals for a retrial

Li Chol (28), student of Koryo Univ.; Seoul Supreme Court, Mar., 1977; Appeals for a retrial

Kang Jong Hon (25), student of Seoul Univ.; Seoul Supreme Court, Mar. 15, 1977; Appeals for a retrial turned down; Aug. 14, this year; Appeals for a retrial again

Kang U Gyu (60), businessman; Seoul District Court, June 24, this year, by first instance court

Ryu Yong Su (28), student of Pusan Univ.; Seoul District Court, Oct. 22, 1977, by first instance court

Sale of S. Korean Journal "Taehwa" Banned

The south Korean authorities recently banned the sale of the south Korean monthly journal "Taehwa" (Conversation) under the pretext that October issue of the journal "violated emergency decree No. 9." They arrested Rim Jon Nam, managing editor of the journal, and Chong Yon Ju, one of the contributors, and are persecuting them under the name of "investigation."

The monthly journal "Taehwa" was inaugurated in November 1976 by former journalists of south Korean daily "Tonga Ilbo" who were dismissed by the Pak Jung Hi clique in 1975 when they fought for freedom of the press and former professors who were expelled from universities through a reactionary purge in 1976.

After its inception the journal carried on article "an indictment of the harsh treatment of workers" and many other articles. Contributors to the journal are the "black-listed" persons going against the grain with the Pak Jung Hi clique.

South Korean students and other intellectuals played the part of linking the movement for democracy and labour movement which are the background of the editing activities of the journal "Taehwa."

The south Korean authorities regarded as a thorn in their flesh the journal "Taehwa" which carried articles exposing and deriding their crimes. They prohibitted the journal from carrying ads from the April issue and suspended its publication from the November issue.

Poets Undergoing Ordeals

Meanwhile, from early September to late October many south Korean conscientious poets were arrested and faced verdict trials.

The south Korean authorities held on September 3 a trial of Chang Gi Pyo, who had written the critical poem "Voice of the People" exposing their treacherous and anti-popular crimes and sentenced him to five years in prison by involving the murderous "anti-communist law" and "emergency decree No. 9."

According to a foreign report, this poet illegally "expelled" from Seoul University wrote the poem "Voice of the People" critical of the "*yusin* system" and distributed it on Seoul streets in the spring of 1974 when the struggle of the south Korean students against fascism and for democracy was in high tide.

The south Korean authorities plotted to arrest him, right after his poem "Voice of the People" was published, charging him with "backstage manipulation" of the "Case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy." They arrested him at last in March this year on the charge of alleged participation in the distribution of handbills, in Seoul and subjected him to all bestial persecution.

On September 28 south Korean poet Ko Un was arrested by the puppet national police headquarters in his house in Seoul.

Referring to the motives for the arrest of Ko Un, a foreign press report pointed out that he was arrested on charges of having acted as member of the "cultural association for freedom" in south Korea and being "an intellectual critical of the government."

On the other hand, Ryang Song U was arrested some time ago for contributing the long poem entitled "A Slave's Memo-Book" which is "critical of the system" to the June issue of the Japanese monthly magazine "Sekai" and is now put to savage tortures and persecution in prison.

As already reported, the south Korean authorities imposed life imprisonment upon conscientious poet Kim Ji Ha and are detaining him in a solitary cell of Sodaemun prison, Seoul, and committed similar hideous outrages against Kim Myong Sik, author of the satirical poem "Study of the Ten Chapter History" and other poets.

Exposing this outrage of the south Korean authorities, the Japanese daily paper "Asahi Shimbun" said in its recent issue written by its Seoul correspondent entitled "South Korean Poets Undergoing Ordeals" as follows:

"A Slave's Memo-Book" composed of 35 stanzas plus prelude and finale is strongly critical of the system under which emergency decrees are in force.

As this poem could not be published in south Korea, it was contributed through a Japanese to the magazine "Sekai."

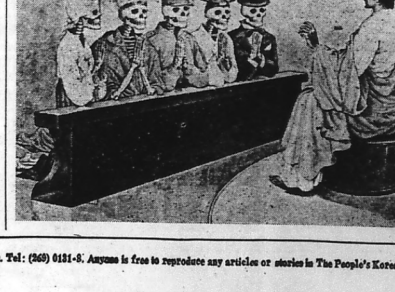
Author Ryang Song U was walked away by the authorities for signing "the charter for democracy and national salvation" in May 1977. He is still in confinement for his poem carried by the magazine.

The poem "Voice of the People" was also published in Japan. This poem whose author had been unknown was conveyed through an underground channel. It was confirmed by an indictment of the court that its real author is Chang Gi Pyo, third year student of the law faculty of Seoul University from which he had been expelled for his participation in the student movement.

The poem bitterly curses the normalization of state relations between south Korea and Japan, loan-department economy and "*yusin* system."

Chang Gi Pyo was arrested on charges of involvement in the distribution of handbills in the heart of Seoul in March 1977.

In the court he stated: "Pain gnaws at my heart when I see the people oppressed and deceived by the government." He denounced wealthy men's exodus of properties and their way of life in luxurious villas.



Shown here is one of the illustrations put in an October issue of journal "Taehwa". (It makes cynical churches which bless corrupted south Korean officials. Centre of five skeletons is said to indicate Pak Jung Hi.)

39 Japanese Hooligans Enter Seoul

Thirty-nine hooligans belonging to the "Kansai Hatsuka-kai," a federation of 74 groups of gangsters in Western Japan, with a total membership of about 1,500, which is denounced by the Japanese people for committing murders, assaults and managing prostitution business, entered south Korea in groups on October 18 and 19.

It is reported that they went with tourist visas to Seoul to hold a regular quarterly meeting as it became very difficult for them to meet in Japan because of growing pressure from the Japanese people.

The fact that they were allowed to visit Seoul and hold a meeting there under the protection of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique clearly shows that there are close relations between Japanese gangsters and the Pak puppet clique.

The Pak puppet clique is bent on realizing their traitorous political aims by issuing visas to Japanese gangsters criticized by the Japanese people and drawing them into south Korea as well as by drawing filth such as pollution-causing industries from Japan and promoting "kisaeng" tourism.

Forty-six members of the "East Asian People's Corps" formed by eight newborn rightist organizations entered south Korea in groups and conducted on July 29 and 30 military training in areas south of the demilitarized zone.

These cases are not accidental. Their activities are aimed at hatching a political plot against Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Photo shows the Japanese ultra-rightists stationed at the lodgings of a Parliamentarian delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which visited Japan in May, this year.

Brown Urges Approval Of Mil. "Aid" to Seoul

Recently, high-ranking U.S. military officials have called for congressional approval of military "aid" to the south Korean "regime" behind the facade of "troop withdrawal."

In a news briefing on October 4, U.S. Defense Secretary Brown claimed that "the U.S. Congress would support the transfer of U.S. arms that are now in south Korea as the U.S. ground combat forces withdraw" and urged the Congress to approve military "aid" to the south Korean puppets.

On October 3 at a House of Representatives armed services subcommittee, Stilwell, who was U.S. commander from 1973 to 1976, claimed that "the U.S. pullout should be used as a bargaining tool to gain admission" of the north and south of Korea to the United Nations and that the U.S. Congress should approve the military "aid" budget plan for the south Korean army. There Stratton, chairman of the House of Representatives armed subcommittee, said that he was "looking for a way for the U.S. Congress to modify the decision" on the U.S. troop withdrawal.

Gen. George Brown, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, also made a strong attack on the whole of the withdrawal plan. Brown had given his conditional support to the withdrawal plan.

These moves among the U.S. military officials are designed to frustrate the proposed withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and increase military "aid" to the south Korean puppets and intensify U.S. war preparations against the Korean people.

The so-called "compensatory measure" is a part of the aggressive policy of the U.S., designed to cover up their arms reinforcement and war preparations being accelerated in south Korea under the signboard of the U.S. troop pullout, and to perpetuate the split of Korea and create "two Koreas."

Meanwhile, actually, the United States is bringing more military hardware into south Korea under the signboard of "troop withdrawal," to reinforce the U.S. troops and the south Korean puppet army, build up their military equipment and speed up war preparations.

The U.S. ruling circles are these days pressuring the U.S. Congress to approve a huge amount of military "aid" as a "compensatory measure" for the south Korean "regime."

Carter intends to proceed with his $2 billion program of "compensatory" measures to bring south Korea's military firepower up to a level where it can stave off a so-called "north Korean attack" without the help of American ground troops.

Part of that program may involve leaving behind weapons U.S. and equipment for the south Korean army when the American soldiers go home. The rest will be provided through military "aid," mostly in credits for military purchases.

All the goings-on prove that the U.S. is zealously backing, vindicating and instigating behind the scene the suppression of human rights and war provocation manoeuvres on the part of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique unanimously denounced by the people of the world.

If the U.S. refuses to discontinue military buildup and war preparations in south Korea, it will meet a bitter denunciation by the world peace-loving people as aggressors and interventionists.

The U.S. should give up its aggressive, interventionist and belligerent manoeuvres against the Korean people and immediately, unconditionally and totally withdraw all its armed forces and all the means of war including nuclear weapons from south Korea in accordance with the resolution of the 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

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